## AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Our Paris Corresp our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, Toesday, June 8, 1854.

al Feeling of Distrust in France regarding
Intentions of Austria—The Affair of the Heela
Arrogant—Affecting Incident connected with
Loss of the Tiger—New Engines of DestrucRevolutionary Symptoms—Sergeant Boichat
in in France—Cordial Understanding of the
meh and English Military Chiefs at Constanti
Lord Stratford de Redelife about to Resign meh and English Military Chiefs at Constanti-Lord Stratford de Redeliffe about to Resign, re is, notwithstanding all that is said about mand of Austria that Russia should forthwith the Danubian provinces, a very feverish f distrust pervading the general mind. Poli-sof the more refined school affect to perceive ainty of a rupture between the house of rg and its former protector, and point to t, the poverty of the Austrian exchequer, he perilous position of her Italian dominions, of that her true interest lies in combining he Western Powers. Public opinion in the wever, as far as it can be collected in a so restricted in its arena of discussion as is decidedly point blane against all faith or Austria. Whether it be the ill-fated alliances the governing families of France have, from time, made with her, or the remembrance of nal desertion of Bonaparte in the disasters and the following year, it is not easy to say, rtain it is, that Frenchmen, as a class, will believe in the co-operation of Austria until e her engaged hand in hand with the com. emy. Even then, the spirit of St. Thomas ollow them until some almost miraculous shall establish their faith. It is quite

e, they say, that the Czar may the Danubian provinces to the Austro-Prussia n. Under the present aspect of affairs, th lbone of contention may very well be given ing the quarrel still avery pretty one. For the wind-up to be effected? Austria and have all along protested against any loss of y to Russia; while Eagland and France have of, ard after all that has occurred will be more er disposed to insist upon, material guarangood conduct for the future, not to mention ities for the past. The cession of the prohowever, in the meantime, would secure the pentrality of the German Powers, and the or of Russia, at present sorely pressed, would at liberty to deal with his western foes.

Me compensation for the barrenness of Eastwal intelligence in the Black Sea, that from the where ce fameux Amiral Napier has the add of affairs, has been discussed with the ely interest, and the adventures of Captain & as the French will persist in calling Capleox, of the Hecla, and Captaine Of, or, in English, Captain Hall, of the Arrogant, are stly dilated upon, and always with most heartiness and satisfaction. Already grather is apiece, and meet with ready purchasers; Whitsun-Monday and Tuesday are sacred outs of eager and busy politicians may be seen ated discussion in all the great thoroughfares. He speaking of the Baltic, we must not be to the Euxine, for if no naval victory has om thence, a touch of kindred sympathy has, a people so sensitive as the French is espenyressive. The poor Tiger, when in the f the fog she got aground, and in an evilled her signal of distress and so gave intelliber whereabouts to the enemy, who lost no availing themselves to the full of her misforne poor Tiger is the cause of this touch of which makes the whole world a-kin. A little nephew of Captain Glifford, whose leg was had both of his carried away, and notwith; all that surgical skill, and let it be added test kindness on the part of his captors, feet, the little fellow sunk under such territation, and Madame Osten-Sacken, the he Russian general, with all a woman's delidereness, seut and had a lock of hair from the poor boy's head, and with her own ove it into a golde

mes of France and Italy, has just arrived o make known a similar weapon, which he ades gisgés. This projectile, he says, can be a the midst of masses in a form which does y its nature, and in an instant can ravage armies and sink entire fleets. One exploproduce these frightful results. So beware rican ships come to look after Cubamidst of all this external commotion, it cannied that the state of feeling within France ch as altogether to satisfy the Emperormes armaments which are being despatched we caused hopes to spring up in the bosoms ho sleep, but are not dead. And Serjeant formerly a member of the National, and since the famous coup d'état one of fibed, has once more attracted the notice singular rôle formerly obtained for him, here on the 20th of May, and immediateself in communication with several of his ends, who had been prepared to expect entered France as a venerable mak of ines; shortly after he wheeled about a large wheels containing knives, soap, looking.c., for sale; then he suddenly appeared as gentleman whose infirmities required the se of a voiture de place. In all these disseems, he was dogged and recognized by who never took their eye off him, till, toth his associates he was duly lodged in le. The object was to ascertain if any mark was mixed up with the sergeant's is, however, does not seem to have been, but enough was found out to cause conditioning the service as foreign, y d'Hilliers is a little on the "pout," but et is immoveable as granite when once en his line. He has formally announced afteur his intention of reserving to himier command of the camp at Boulogne, cambasador as his second. The intelli-Constantinople is known to give his mastisfaction. Marchal St. Arnaud, Lord I the Duke of Cambridge, are found to her admirably. Indeed, no selection could we been more happy than that of these roonages. Lord Raglan, the uncle of the ke of Beaufort, has all that raok can give surface, and absence of all self-sufficiency, word he puts every one at ease about the marchal stone of the servic

Blood."

King of Portugal is, it appears, the iy in London. A handsome young king ans! What a flurry is in the snow-sof the fair ladies at court! He is very yed sight-seeing, with his royal rela-

various reports that Lord Stratford de rooses leaving Constantinople. His plea but probably the full powers invested lan and Admiral Dundas have induced to take this step. Col. Rose, who was by the government for sending for the time of Prince Menschikoff's mission, is

LONDON, June 8, 1854. Austria and Prussia-The War likely racted one-Sympathies of the Minor ales - Embarrassments of the Coalition ce of Power.

d Prussia have again prono rity of Turkey, though why they do ar on account of the occupation of the by Russia, when it is so obviously of a racter, no one can tell. Either they as bats to the designs of Russia, or heir wish for the integrity of Turkey. lieves that they are the latter. They ears, objecting to the dismemberment

of Russia by the Western Powers;" but this can be but an excuse for standing aloof, for it is not likely that England and France have decided upon taking away from Russia, as yet, any part of her territory. They will first catch their hare before that England and France have decided upon taking away from Russis, as yet, any part of her territory. They will first catch their hare before they discuss the cooking of it. Notwithstanding the vaunting of the English press, that the war would be a short and brilliant one, the terrible fact is looming upon Europe that it will be a tedious and prolonged one. The passive and aggressive strength of Russia must be very great, or Sevastopol and Cronstadt would have fallen before this, and the Russian army would have been driven back beyond the Pruth. The whole of the Baltic trade of Russia is now stopped, and if that circum-tance will drive the Russians into insurrection and make them regicides, the Cara has not long to live. The English journals have several times hinted that the Czar is timid and fearful, and that his people are gloomy and discontented; but these hints have not heen confirmed. The wish on the part of the journalists has been tather to the thought, probably.

Amongst the German States Bavaria and Saxony are undisguisedly Russian. So also is Naples, and so probably are Spain and Portugal. It would be most important if Sweden would declare for the Western Powers, for she is the natural enemy of Russia; but she holds aloof. She would gladly get back Finland from Russia, but the Fins have been purposely treated well by the astute Czar, and it is said they have no wish to change masters. Austria is still arming, ostensibly to defend her frontier. The Western Powers flatter themselves that Austria will use her accumulating forces against Russia, but at present there is no reason to believe but that they may be used against Turkey.

The English and French governments are in a fearful predicament. They have such dynastic prejudices and such a dread of democracy that they would gladly guarantee the statu quo as it existed before the invasion of the Danubuan Principalities, but they dare not guarantee the present injuitous political arrangements of Europe, nor permit Russia, if she is defeated, to retain her

Slavery in Cuba.

[From the London News, June 9.]

There are now at Southampton eighteen self-emancipated negroes, with five children belonging to them, from the island of Cuba. The adults were kidnapped from Lagos, and are now about to return there. They were not all kidnapped at one time, but became acquainted with each other in slavery, and associated together from belonging to the same part of Africa. The adults consist of ten men and eight women. Some of the children are infants. One of the women has been in slavery thirty-six years. Several of them have heard of their relatives in Lagos through slaves who have been recently imported into Cuba from Africa. All the emancipated negroes in Southampton speak Spanish. They know little of religion, although each one was baptized in the Catholic faith as soon as they were landed at Cuba. They do not know their own ages. The husbands and wives have never been married by any Christian rites, but having selected each other in slavery they have remained true towards one another since. Some of them are good workmen, and have been slaves to persons who let them out to hire. One of them, a tobaccoist, and a good workman, used to earn eight dollars a week, give his master six, two dollars he kept himself to live upon and to save money to buy his freedom. The person who hires slaves in Cuba may flog them; in fact, do anything except maim or kill them. In Cuba the price at which a slave can purchase his freedom; is fixed by the State; and there are greater facilities there for a slave obtaining his freedom than there are in America, or than there were in the British colonies. None of the negroes now in Southampton can read or write. They paid about £20 a piece to get to Southampton, has taken charge of them in that town, and has collected from day to day, amongst his friends, funds for their support, and is endeavoring to interest the English government to send them to Africa free. They prefer going to Lagos rather than to Liberia or Sierra Leone. They are very timid, and

mote ill usage. There are about eighty self-canatic chief country, on the asystem of the country of the country

pendency, as long as it is the interest o	f Hogland to
do so.	
	35,781,628
Austrian dominions	41.212.750
Prussian dominions	17,628,715
Spain	14,216,219
Belgium	4,359,090
The D. W. C. V. A. A. A. A	113,198,402
Italy-Sardinia, 5,000,000; Tuscany	0 410 900
1,761,000; Roman States, 2,889,228 Parma and Modena	9,650,228
Holland	1,083,801
Poland	3,267,628 4,781,355
Switzerland	
Cormons Dynamick 977 MM. Mask.	
lenburg Strelitz, 96,920; Schwerin,	
lenburg Strelltz, 96,920; Schwerin, 543,300.	912,590
Nassau	428,000
Nassau.  Hessians—Cassel, 754,590; Darmstadt, 852,524; Homburg, 24,203  Kingdom of Bayaria, 4,600,000; kingdom of Wurtenburg, 2,000,000; kingdom of Hanover, 1,758,847  European States not included.  Total European population	
852,524; Homburg, 24,203	1,631,317
Kingdom of Bavaria, 4,600,000; king-	1 20 a 55 mg
dom of Wurtemburg, 2,000,000;	
kingdom of Hanover, 1,758,847	8,358,847 14,778,189
European States not included	14,110,100
Total European population	160,480,473
INDIAN STATES.	100,100,110
British dominions-The Puniah, 8,000 -	
British dominions—The Punjab, 8,000, 000; N. W. Provinces, 23,800,549; Nerbudda Provinces, 2,149,349	
Nerbudda Provinces, 2,149,349	33,949,998
Bengal Provinces	41,094,235
Madras Presidency	22,301,657
Bombay Presidency	10,485,017
Nagpoor Territory	4,650,000
Total British Dominions	112,480,907
Independent Native States-	10 000 000
Nizam's dominions	10,000,000
Bundlecund States	1,079,500 3,228,000
King of Onda 2 070 000. Cla Sutlai	0,220,000
States, 2.186,174	5,156,174
States, 2,186,174. Gaikwar's dominions Rajah of Travancore	2,768,864
Rajah of Travancore	1,124,000
Row of Cutch	500,000
Rajah of Nepal	1,940,000
Rainntana	8,657,681
Native states not included	13,601,188
V V	*****
Native Indian population	*160,536,314
To Persona AREA IN SQUARE MILES.	1 200 000
In Europe1,035,000 In India N. B.—Armed forces of India under	British offi-
cers and in the native independent Stat	es evelusive
of police:-	
The army of the British government, in cluding 29,000 of her Majesty's troops	e Bratta M
cluding 29,000 of her Majesty's troops	282,529
Contingent forces commanded by Eng	
lish officers	. 32,311
At present under British officers	314,840
Standing armies maintained in time of	P. L. Williams
peace, according to treaties, by the	COLUMN TANK
peace, according to treaties, by the several independent native princes in alliance with the British govern-	Section Supplies
in amance with the British govern-	398,918
mant	
ment	000,000
Grand total	713 758

\* Excess of population in Continental India, 55,841 excess of area in square miles in Continental India, 263, 000. Russian Finance.

The Paris Moniteur publishes the following article on Russian finance:—

According to the last official documents published in Russia, the general total of the home and foreign debt of that empire amounted, on the 1st January, 1853, to 401,000,000 of sliver roubles, (1.604,000,000 of francs.) namely:—

000 of francs,) namely:-| Silver Routles | Silv

viz.:

1. The reimbursement of what are called credit notes, payable on presentation, circulating without interest, guaranteed by the reserve of precious metals deposited in the fortress of St. Petersburg, and which may be considered as a kind of paper

metals deposited in the lottress of St. retersourg, and which may be considered as a kind of paper money.

2. The reimbursement of what are called series bills, issued successively, according to the necessities of the treasury, payable at eight years' date, and producing during that interval an interest of 41 per cent.

3. The guarantee given by the government to all establishments of public credit, such as the Lombards of Moscow and St. Petersburg, the loan banks and commercial banks of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Riga, Odessa, Kharkhoff, and other places, a guarantee which establishes a complete joint responsibility between the credit of those establishments and that of the State.

The service of the debt in perpetual rentes constitutes an insignificant charge for the treasury, as the capital of that debt never reaches a higher sum than 223,000,000 of silver roubles (892,000,000f.); but the importance, and particularly the nature of other debts, appears to create for Russian finances a certain danger under existing circumstances.

Thus the issue of credit bills amounted on the 13th of January, 1853, to 311,000,000 of silver roubles (1,244,000,000 of francs), the reimbursement of which was guaranteed by a deposit in the fortress of 146,000,000 of roubles (684,000,000 of francs), which is a sufficient proportion. In March. 1854

of 145,000,000 of roubles (584,000,000 of francs), which is a sufficient proportion. In March, 1854, this metalic reserve was only 115,000,000 of roubles (464,000,000 of francs), and since that period it must have been reduced; but it is difficult to determine the amount of that diminution, as well as the increase which may have taken place during the last eighteen months in the circulation of credit with.

wait to receive a certain amount of co-operation from this side of the Atlantic, when the vessel will be in full trim for starting. It is further stated that the three gentlemen named are offered a large sum for the boat, but they decline all offers until they shall have received the answer of the Great Midland Railway Company, to whom they have written, asking them to become joint proprietors in the speculation to the amount of only £12,000. The William Norris is engaged to make the passage from shore to shore in less than eight days, and the boat can be made ready for sea by the 1st of August next, her engines (1,200 horse power) being nearly completed. All this looks very well on paper, but, after the repeated failures of similar speculations, it is positively marvellous to find the good people of Galway still lending a serious ear to this periodical delusion.

ti is positively marvellous to find the good people of Galway still lending a serious car to this periodical delusion.

The Spanish Navy.

[From the London Chronicle, June 6.]

It will be seen, by the following list of vessels belonging to the Spanish navy, that, in the event of hostilities with the United States, Spain would not be found a contemptible opponent. In addition to these regular means of defence, the Spanish government is prepared to adopt a system of privateering, which would inflict an immense deal of mischlef upon the commerce of the United States.

SPANISH LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIPS AFLOAT.—Reina Donna Isabel Segunda, 86 guns; Rey Don Francisco de Assiz, 84 guns; Soberano, 60 guns.

FRIGATES AFLOAT.—Esperanza, 42 guns; Perla, 42 guns; Bailen, 40 guns, Cortes, 32 guns; Villa de Bilbao, 30 guns; Ferrolana, 30 guns.

SLOOTS AFLOAT.—Isabel Segunda, 24 guns; Luisa Fernanda, 24 guns; Colon, 16 guns; Venus, 16 guns; Mazarredo, 16 guns; Colon, 16 guns; Venus, 16 guns; Mazarredo, 16 guns; Pelayo, 16 guns; Gravina, 16 guns; Valdes, 16 guns; Pelayo, 16 guns; Cravina, 16 guns; Valdes, 16 guns; Recipion, 12 guns; Soberano, 12 guns; Isabel Segunda, 10 guns; Constitucion, 14 guns; Ebro, 10 guns.

SCHOONEES AFLOAT.—Habanera, 8 guns; Cruz, 7 guns; Cartagenera, 7 guns; Isabel Segunda, 16 guns, 500 horse power; Contesta, 1 gun; Cristina, 1 gun; Churruca, 1 gun; Cometa, 1 gun; Flecha, 7 guns; Jacinta, 2 guns, 500 horse power; Don Fernando el Catolica, 2 guns, 500 horse power; Ponna Isabel la Catolica, 2 guns, 500 horse power; Ponna Isabel la Catolica, 2 guns, 500 horse power; Ponna Isabel la Catolica, 2 guns, 500 horse power; Ponna Isabel la Catolica, 2 guns, 500 horse power; Ponna Isabel la Catolica, 2 guns, 500 horse power; Valasco, 2 guns, 300 horse power; Valasco, 6 guns, 350 horse power; Sonda de Regla, 2 guns, 480 horse power; Sastala, 5 guns, 500 horse power; Conde de Castilla, 2 guns, 100 horse power; Navaez, 4 guns, 150 horse power; Santa Isabel, 4 guns, 150 horse power; Gondered Leon, 2 guns, 100 horse power;

tons.

The above force carries 902 guns, with a personnel of 997 officers, 1,361 troops, and 4,397 sailors. The steam force represents a horse power of 7,952.

Two frigates, seventeen brigs, and nine steamers, are stationed at Cuba, and a reinforcement is about to be sent out.

Another Miracle Reported from the Roman States.

The following extraordinary narrative is published in the Malta Ordine of May 26:—

We are informed that at Civita Vecchia an extraordinary and interesting event has taken place in the Church of the Minor Conventualists. Our informant, a respectable ecclesiastic, and a person most worthy of credit, writes that he was an eyewitness of the fact.

ordinary and interesting event has taken place in the Church of the Minor Conventualists. Our informant, a respectable ecclesiastic, and a person most worthy of credit, writes that he was an eyewitness of the fact.

On the 20th April, 1854, at about four in the afternoon, several children being assembled by the parish priest for their first communion, five of them, after having made the holy confession, repaired to the chapel of St. Antonio di Padova, to return thanks. On the right side of the statue of the saint was suspended a painting on canvas, about three palms in height, representing the figure of the most holy Virgin, with the eyes uplitted to heaven, and the hands joined in the act of prayer. Two of the children placed themselves before it to pray, and while their cyes were fixed upon the holy figure, they exclaimed in alarm: "The Madonna is looking at us, and moves her eyes." The other three ran up, and, wonderful to state, believed the same. So lively were their sensations and internal commotions, that one of them prostrated himself on his face on the ground, two ran crying and trembling to inform the parish priest, the others to make their parents acquisited with the circumstance. A pious woman, who was praying in the chapel, hastened to the spot at the cry of the children, and she also saw the prodigy. Immediately the chapel was illed with people, the picture was removed from the wall, and placed on the altar, candles were lighted, prayers were loudly vocificated, and the holy Virgin repeated the prodigy, and moved her divine eyes; although not all present had the consolation to observe the movement. This was the commencement of the affecting prodigy. The most holy mother has continued to move her eyes, sometimes towards one, sometimes towards another, and sometimes towards may together, and still continues to do so up to the present day (18th May). The most frequent movement of the holy eyes is to look up and look down, but very often she moves them horizontally or directs them towards the bystande

The Probable Duration of the War in Europe.

propitious by means of this holy picture to the people of God.

The Probable Duration of the War in Europe. [From the London Times, June 5.]

In estimating the probable issue of the pending contest between Russia and the Allies, the weakness as well as the strength of the belligerent parties must be taken into consideration. In war all power is relative. The resources at the command of England and France are enormous, and indeed, practically speaking, unlimited; but it is only with reference to the resources of the enemy that they can be accurately judged. If these are unlimited also, the conflict notwithstanding our advantages, might be indefinitely aprotracted; but, if any point can be discerned at which the means of Russia might be expected to fail, the hour of victory and of peace may come within the scope of calculation. Omiting for the present all speculation upon the actual results of the campaign just opened, we can present some contrast of the resources of the belligerents in matters of finance, These, as the proverb tells us, represent the snews of war, and in the present day especially it may safely be assumed that the saying holds good to its fullest extent.

Although, of course, the financial condition of Russia can bear no comparison with that of this country, yet it would be a great delusion to regard it as altogether unsound. Up to the outbreak of the present war, the credit of Russia, as exemplified in the loan last contracted, was exceedingly good, nor was there anything in the general administration of the empire at all tending to impair it. We may say, in short, that Russia entered upon this contest with resources almost as satisfactory as could be anticipated from a country in such a state of civilization. Its expenditure, though large, was not extravagant, for the high value of money and the low standard of remuneration enabled the imperial government to maintain armaments of vast magnitude, at a charge proportionately small. Great economy of management, too, notwithstanding an extensive p

those now required, at the same time that the revenues of the empire underwent no such curtalment as that to which they are now exposed by the block-side of every finshar port, and the almost total stoppage of direct Russian trade. By a singular coincidence, too, of misfortunes, the commerce of Ressia with China, on her eastern frontiers, has just now been seriously damaged, and it is alleged upon a general computation that the aggregate revenue of the government must be diminished by at least 55 per cert. Hitherto these dedictionels, as we have the extraordidary charges in the computations, and by the receipt of contributions more or less valuntary from various classes of the population. But it is evident that the two former of these resources must rapidly destroy each other, and that the result is likely to be sudden distress and general impoversimment. Up to very recent times the amount of buillen preserved in the forfress of St. Petersburg has been smicleantly large to support the paper currency of the country; but, as the stability of the latter depends entirely upon the maintenance of the former, any absorption of this treasure must induce a simultaneous depreciation of the paper money to a more than proportionate extent. This absorption has already commenced, though it does not yet seem to have proceeded so far as to impair considerable addition has been made to the currency, based upon the security of this metallic hoard. Now, if this process continues, and it the buillion is consumed while the notes representing it are multiplied, it is plain that the result must be a panic and a crisis, terminating, perhaps, in some arbitrary edict attaching a forced value to the paper circulation. Such a course however, has never failed to bring about francial ruln.

To put the case briefly, the available resources of Russia, in the way of finance, are constituted in a great degree by one of the production of paper money, and if the second of the paper and the processial to the state of the paper and the processial t

Effects et the War on France.

[Prom the Paris Constitutione], June 5.

The Emperor Nicholas, in invading Turkey and disturbing the peace of the world, imagined that the projects. France had been depleted to him under also colors. He had been made to believe that the prospecity which we enjoyed was false, that the impulse acquired by commerce and manufactures was factitious, that the movement was owing to an over-excited spirit of speculation, and that all this would disappear like the decoration of an opera at the first cannon shot. The calculations of the Emperor Nicholas were founded on the hypothesis that it would be impossible for us to undertake the war without bringing about a crisis which would lead to general ruin, and which would paralyse all our means. Now the Emperor of all the Russias must knew on what he had calculations of the Emperor of the East, and all the effect it has had on us was a moment of hesiation, which very soon disappeared. Prosperity has resumed its usual course; money is as abundant as it has ever been; the public funds have improved; the loan by subscription, far from enfeebling the credit of the State, has by its success strengthened and extended it, not only do the grand enterprises, which had been undertaken proceed with vigor, but new ones are being organized, and France, full of confidence in the future, goes on as though we had never ceased to be at peace. If it were necessary to give a striking proof of the confidence of capitalists, we may quote the contract which has just been entered into by the city of Paris with a powerful company for the sale of all the land, and for the completion of the environs of the Louvre. The war fine beat have more and reformation of the streets which surround the Imperial Palace. The company has purchased by the city of Paris with a powerful company for the eity, and it has engaged to complete all the buildings with a rapidity which appears incredible. This, it must be admitted, is a fact which has a certain political importance, and which i

Foreign Miscellany.

Marshal de St. Arnaud has sent bitter complaints to Marshal Vaillant, the Minister of War in Paris, of Le conduct of Prince Napoleon since his arrival in

the East. He declares that the entourage and incompared in the mate friends of the Prince, consisting, as they do of the most violent of the refugees, may seriously embarrass the commanders of the armies, and disturb the plan of the campaign. These complaints were, on Saturday, the 3d inst., brought by Marshal Vaillant before the Council of Ministers held at the Palace of St. Cloud, when the Emperor authorized Marshal Vaillant to say that if Prince Napoleon's presence was a real source of embarrassment, he would be recalled.

The Matrid Gazette of the 28th ult. contains the

marshai Vaillant to say that if Prince Napoleon's presence was a real source of embarrasment, he would be recalled.

The Madrid Gazette of the 28th ult. contains the following royal decree:—"Excellency—Considering the necessity for the Ministers of the Crown in active service to carry always a distinctive sign of the superior authority they exercise, and the walking cane being, acording to the laws and customs of Spain, the embiem of all authority, her Majesty the Queen (whom may God preserve!) has, after hearing her council of Ministers, deigned to order that the Ministers of the Crown in active service shall always carry, whether in uniform or plain clothes, a cane with the head and tassel in gold. By order of the Queen, I communicate this to your Excellency for your guidance. May God keep you many years.

Madrid, May 24, 1854. Count de San Lois. To the Minister of—"

The Deutsche Volkshalle, the principal organ of the Roman Catholics in Prussia, contains the following, relative to the arrest of Archbishop Hermaun at Freiburg, who has, however, been liberated, but will be prosecuted:—After a hearing of nearly two hours, Amtmann von Senger ordered, about eight P.M., the arrest of the high shepherd Archbishop of Freiburg, metropolitan of the Upper Rhenan ecclesiastical province. We have been assured by trustworthy witnesses that at this moment a strong (earth) quaking was remarked in the apartments of his excellency. The sacritice against the enslavement and destruction of the Catholic church is consummated. As soon as the arrest was pronounced, two gensd'armes, fully armed, ontered the back part of the palace. This high worthy archbishop thercupon advanced to meet them, saying, "Here am L." Thereapon the Krauz Zeatung remarks, that from such things to blasphemy there is but a small step.

The Bishop of Gibraltar has submitted a project to the British Ambassador for the construction o

is but a small step.

The Bishop of Gibraltar has submitted a project to the British Ambassador for the construction of an English church at Constantinople, and Lord Stratford de Redeliffe has promised to propose the subject to his Majesty the Sultan.

We read in the Independence of Brussels:— The Princess de Lieven, who is about to leave for Germany, has been received by the King at the Chateau of Lacken. The approaching departure of several Russian families who have been residing here for some months past is also announced. M. de Kisseleff is about to proceed to the baths of Wiesbaden."

Advices from St. Petersburg, of May 27th, say-

some months past is also announced. M. de Kisseleff is about to proceed to the baths of Wiesbaden."

Advices from St. Petersburg, of May 27th, say:—

The Grand Princess Cesarevna, wife of the successor to the throne, the Grand Princess Maria Nikolajevna of Russia, have gone on a pilgrimage to the celebrated convent of Troitsk, near Mossow. (Troitskoi Sergiev Lavra, i. e., the Trinity Convent of St. Sergius, who lies buried there, and which he himself founded in the fourteenth century.) Peter the Great took sanctuary here during the insurrection of the Streitzes. This convent, the largest in Russia, contains within its close wall nine churches, an imperial palace, a seminary, and numerous dwellings for the pilgrims. In the Empress Catherine's time, the convent possessed more than 100,000 male serfs asits private property. The walls are more than four thousand feet in length, from twenty-five to forty feet in heighth, and twenty in thickness. Eight lofty towers flank the wall. The entire roof of the principal church, in which is the tomb of St. Sergius, is gilt, and the building contains church vessels of plate, that Russian exaggeration estimates at the fabulous amount of 600 millions of silver roubles. Ascension Church is celebrated for its bells, the three heaviest weighing respectively 140,000 lbs., 64,000 lbs. and 54,000 lbs. In the seminary there are over 300 students, in the convent 1,100 monks, while crowds of pilgrims are constantly coming and going.

The total number of emigrant ships which took their denarting from Livernool during the month of

stantly coming and going.

The total number of emigrant ships which took their departure from Liverpool during the month of May, for all foreign poits, was 55 ships, of an aggregate tonnage of 54,825 tons, and having on board a total number of 27,222 passengers. Of these, thirty-six ships were for the United States, with 18,405 emigrants, of whom the large number of 10,724 were Irish, 4,762 foreigners, (chiefly Germans,) 2,529 English, and 399 Scotch. For Canada and New Brunswick, (British America,) the number of ships was seven, with 3,223 emigrants; and for the Australian colonies fourteen ships, carrying 5,480 passengers, 108 being first cabin, and the remainder second and third class passengers. Of these, 2,450 were English, 1,550 Irish, 1,094 Scotch, and 288 natives of other countries, chiefly Germans and Ewiss. The number of short ships, which do not come under the inspection of the government agents, was fifty-five, having on board 2,357 passengers. The departures to Australia include the names of some of the finest vessels engaged in any trade. Among these may be classed the Red Jacket, of 1,649 tons, belonging to Messrs. Baines & Co.; the Bride of the Sea, 1,630, chartered by government of Messrs. Miller & Thompson, the Carpentaria, 1,460 tons, belonging to Mr. Duncan Gibb, &c.

A correspondent of the Scotsman gives the felerical of the state of the state of the classical countries in vector that the Davisan gives the felerical of the state of the state of the classical countries of the state of the state of the classical countries of the state of the Scotsman gives the felerical countries of the state of the classical countries of the state of the state of the classical countries of the classical countries of the classical countries of the state of the classical cou

A correspondent of the Scotsman gives the fellowing, in proof that the Russian Autocrat is of Highland extraction:—The Emperor Paul was in London, and when one day driving in his carriage through Highle Paul, he observed a leafly in the black. through Hyde Park, he observed a lady in the bloom of youth and beauty, riding past him on a Highland shelty. He stopped his carriage, made inquiry about her, found out who she was, got introduced to her father, and finally to herself, paid frequent visits to her at her father's house, was so much captivated by her beauty, accomplishments, and unassuming manners, that he offered her marriage, was accepted, and after all preliminaries were settled, was some time after privately married to her, went with him to Russia, and in due time became the mother of the present Emperor of all the Russias. The reader will wonder who this lady was; in answer, I have to say that she was none other than the beautiful daughter of M'Gregor, the Highland farmer of Bridge of Turk.

The Paris Moniteur publishes some interesting rough Hyde Park, he observed a lady in

tiful daughter of M Gregor, the Highland farmer of Bridge of Turk.

The Paris Moniteur publishes some interesting statistics with regard to the trade and navigation of France, with her colonies and with foreign Powers in 1851, 1852, and 1853. The imports in 1853 amounted to 1,630,600,000f. In 1851 they had been 1,157,700,000f., and in 1852, 1,438,200,000f. The shipping employed numbered 20,779 vessels, measuring 2,750,699 tons, viz:—9,210 Franch vessels, carrying 1,065,688 tons; and 11,569 foreign, 1,685,011 tons. The imports by sea amounted to 1,028,400,000f; and by land to 602,200,000f; in all 1,630,600,000f. The exports in 1853 were 1,866,800,000f. They had been, in 1851, 1,629,700,000f; and in 1852, 1,681,500,000f. The shipping employed in 1853 consisted of 15,481 vessels, measuring 1,854,665 tons, viz:—6,625 French vessels carrying 796,350 tons; and 8,856 foreign, 1,058,315 tons. The exports by sea amounted to 1,488,600,000f.; and by land, to 378,200,000f.; in all 1,868,800,000f.

Lord Palmerston on Penmanshir—The Hond

sea amounted to 1.358,500,000f.; and by land, to 378,200,000f.; in all 1,868,800,000f.

Lord Palmerston on Penmanshir.—The Homed Secretary has lately caused the following Inter to be addressed to the Secretary of the Privy Council Committee on Education:—"Sir, I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to request that you will submit to the Committee of Council on Education, for their consideration, that one great fault in the system of instruction in the schools of the country lies in the want of proper teaching in the art of writing. The great bulk of the middle and lower orders write lands too small and indistinct, and do not form their letters; or they sometimes form them by alternate broad and fine strokes, which make the words difficult to read. The handwriting which was generally practiced in the early part and middle of the last century was far better than that now in common use, and Lord Palmerston would suggest that it would be very desirable that the attention of schoolmasters should be directed to the subject, and that their pupils should be taugh rather to imitate broad printing than fine copper plate engraving. I am, &c., H. Waddington, White hall."

THE LATE DEATH BY CHLOROFORM.—In reference to the death of Mrs. Harriet N. Richardson, of North Adams, Mass., by chloroform, Dr. C. E. Streeter, who operated in the case, makes the following statement:—"The amount of chloroform inhaled was about two-thinds the usual quantity, and the time of inhaling it was much less than usual, the breathing easy and the pulse regular, with no unpleasant sensations except the prickling of the hands, which is no uncommon thing. As soon as insensibility was easy and the pulse regular, with no unpleasant sensations except the pricking of the hands, which is no uncommon thing. As soon as insensibility was produced I commenced the operation. I extracted four teeth, and was about to remove the fifth when suddenly the breathing ceased, the pulse could not be felt, the face became deadly pale, the eyes vacant, the lips livid. Instant dissolution appeared inevitable. The face was wet, fresh air admitted by raising the windows; artificial respiration was immediately commenced, when she gave two or three short respirations; then to all appearances life was extinct, without a struggle or motion of any part of the body, and all within two or three minutes from the first symptoms of alaim. Still artificial respiration was continued. The physicians were called in, but all to no effect. Dr. Babbitt, the first one in, had no hesitation in pronouncing her dead at first sight, and no power on earth could raise her in about five minutes after the alarming symptoms came. Still, for the gratification of the friends and the people present, a battery and other means were resorted to, but without any possible hopes of raising her. Signs of death were too apparent to be mistaken."

The great bridge of the Illinois Central Railroad is a wonder of human mechanism. It is two-thirds of a mile long, is seventy-five feet high and contains upwards of one million feet of timber. The top is to be covered with tin, and be made water tight, the trains of care raining on top of all.